MILTON SPECTATO

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TERMS.

THE MILTON SPECTATOR is published eve- y Tuesday morning at the price of *Two Dollars nd Fifty Cents* per annum, if paid before the end year. If payment be delayed beyond that *Three Dollars* will be charged. No subscription eceived for a less term than six months. Subscri- ers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editors.

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ADVERTISEMENTS making fourteen lines or less will be inserted three times for one Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance—except Court notices, which will be invariably four Dollars. The usual allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

N. B. All who possess the leisure, &c. are respectfully invited to favor the Spectator with their communications, all of which shall receive the attention due them.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

A HINT TO FARMERS—GREAT VALUE OF APPLES.

J. Buel.—In the fall of 1828, I gathered about one hundred and fifty bushels of good sound apples, of different kinds, and put them into my cellar, for the purpose of feeding them out to my stock of cattle and pigs, to see what effect they would have. When hard weather commenced, I had two cows that gave milk; I put them into a stable and commenced feeding the two cows with half a bushel of apples to each cow per day. I charged the boy that milked them, to see if the cows increased of their milk, and the third day the boy says that the cows gave almost double the quantity that they did before I fed them with the apples, and the young woman that had the charge of the milk, says that the butter that was made from the milk at the time of feeding them apples, was of a fine flavor, and a fine yellow color.

I likewise commenced feeding them to my pigs: I fed about one bushel a day to thirteen pigs, with a small portion of corn, and I now defy the state to bring thirteen as good pigs as mine, that has had no better keeping.

I had gathered about 250 bushels of good sound apples, and put them into into a good bin in my carriage house, with the intent of making them into cider, the cold weather came on, and all my apples froze I immediately covered them with blankets, and they remained in that situation till a thaw, in the latter part of December; I then commenced feeding them to my stock of cattle, which consisted of twenty two head and two colts; I fed them about ten bushels per day: I soon found that my cattle would not eat half the quantity of hay that they did before I commenced feeding them apples, and when the apples were gone, I could see that my cattle had gained in flesh, and looked better. I think that my apples that I have fed out to my stock of cattle this winter, has been worth to me more than though I had made them into cider and sold it for one dollar per barrel.

This from yours, etc.

ELEAZER CADY.

Canaan, Feb. 16, 1836.

Note.—A gentleman of Montgomery, informs us that he has derived like benefits from storing his apples and feeding them in winter, to his stock, and that a horse which had for a long time been afflicted with the *heavens* and to cure which, every previous prescription had failed has been restored to entire health by this apple diet.

PRESERVING GRAPES.—Horticulturists have long sought for a practicable method of preserving the grape of our climate, the Isabella fresh through the season, but hitherto without success. The present of a bunch this morning from our neighbor, Mr. Charles A Harrison, of Newark, New Jersey, give us *delicious* evidence that the desideratum has at length been attained. Mr. H. assures us that this bunch is a part of about two bushels which were taken from the vines on the 17th September last. now six months ago, and they are still as fresh and plump and lucious as the day they were plucked. The stems, too, are yet as green and unwilted as ever.

Mr. H. has given much attention to the subject for some years, and after a variety of unsuccessful experiments is now fully satisfied of his success. The process of preservation, the knowledge of which, for the present at least, Mr. Harrison reserves to himself, is said to be entirely simple and practicable, so much so that when the vessels are once procured, a hundred bushels of the fruit may be preserved at an annual average cost of about one dollar. The imported grapes sell in our market at this season for about 50 cts. a pound: at this rate a bushel of the Isabella which we believe ordinarily weighs about 40 lbs. would be worth $20, and, preserved as is the specimen before us, they are preferable as a delicacy for the table.—*Newark Daily Adv. of March last.*

SPRING WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

ROME, N. Y. Aug. 23d, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—I have your esteemed favor of the 17th, and am gratified at your favorable notice of my communication. I reply forthwith, in order to give you the earliest information on the subject of the Italian Spring Wheat; and also to correct the error which I see you, in common with other southern gentlemen, have fallen into. The *Spring* Wheat is what it imports—a Spring-*sown* grain—matures in three or four months from the time sown, after a corn, or other crop in the Fall: the ground should be ploughed, when practicable; still, it will answer without, if *well ploughed* in the Spring. It should be done early, and early sowed; although it has done well here sown as late as 10th May. Much depends on filling well—but it requires less strength of soil than winter Wheat. It has so far (now the 4th year) escaped the ravages of the *fly* and the danger of loss of crop by *winter killing* is *wholly obviated. Some oats* will be found mixed with every sample in the place. These, if you are very particular, should be picked out by your blacks; or most of them may be got out by running through brine, (strong,) when you sow, and skimming them off. The brine benefits the wheat, as does plaster also.

I send inclosed a few kernels of the Wheat grown this year—the head from which I shelled it, measured five inches. I will send you 2 barrels—say 7 bushels; price $7 per barrel, or $2 per pushel, including cask and cartage—and will draw for it as you suggest.

We sow 1 1-2 to 1 1-2 bushels per acre. It is a bearded Wheat, and stands here 3 to 3 1-2 feet on a level.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAY HATHEWAY.

☞The *Specimen* may be seen at this office. It is a beautiful, transparent, white Wheat—and we are advised, that it will make first rate Flour. It is certainly worth trying. Farmers who wish to make the experiment, had better address themselves directly to Mr. Hatheway, P. M., at Rome, N. Y. and make the necessary arrangements through a bank, or merchant of Richmond, Petersburg, &c. &c. We subjoin the following article, by way of supplemental information, from the Telegraph of the 23d August, printed at Rome, N. Y.:

Richmond Enquirer.

"CROPS.—Winter Wheat has come in very light, less that one-forth the usual yield in this vicinity. Winter, (killing in most and rust in some places,) has destroyed the crop.

"Italian Spring Wheat—This new and excellent variety was imported four years since, from Florence, in Italy, and has hitherto succeeded well, and more than exceeded the expectations of our agriculturists. It is unusually fine this season—is a bearded grain, heavy and of fine color—grows well on a variety of soils, and even on ground much worn, and yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

The true economy of housekeeping is, simply the art of gathering up all the fragments, so that nothing be lost. I mean fragments of time as well as materials. Nothing should be thrown away so long as it is possible to make any use of it, however trifling it may be; and whatever be the size of a family, every member should be employed either in earning or saving money.

Commerce of Liverpool.—It has often been disputed whether the commerce of Liverpool was greater, or less, than that of N. York. The number of vessels arrived at Liverpool during the month ending 24th June last, was 1311, of which 1100 were coasters; leaving 311 which arrived from foreign ports or from the Britisn colonies. During the whole year ending 24th June, the number of arrivals was 14,959. Admitting the proportion to hold between coasting vessels and those from foreign or colonial ports, the number of the latter during the year would amount to 2,869. But it is to be presumed that in the winter months the proportion of long voyages is less than in summer. The number of arrivals at New York from foreign ports in 1835, was 2,044. In regard to the coasting trade we have no means of comparison.

From the Farmer's Register.

REPORT,

On the Navigation of the Upper Roanoke by means of Steamboats of shallow draught.

Lawrenceville, Va. June 20th, 1836.

To Col. Andrew Joyner, Superintendent of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

SIR—Agreeably to the order of the board of Directors, made at their meeting in April last, I set out on the 12th day of last month, to perform the duties assigned me. The people of Clarksville, most promptly and liberally responded to this effort of ours, by appointing Tucker Carrington, Esq. to accompany me, from whom I received much assistance.

From the Hon. Walter Coles, and the Hon. B. W. Leigh, we obtained every assistance they could give us in our investigations, by procuring and giving us letters to all persons in our route most capable of aiding us in obtaining the information we were seeking. These letters enabled us to make the acquaintance of many persons in the City of New York, and the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, best acquainted with the subject of steam navigation in shoal water. In T. B. Wakeman, Esq. of the American Institute of N. York, Alfred Smith, Esq. of Hartford, Conn. and Charles Stearns, Esq. of Springfield, Mass. I found gentlemen well acquainted with the subject, and who were not only willing, but did put themselves to much trouble and inconvenience to oblige and assist us in every thing we desired. And although we applied to no one who did not manifest the greatest willingness to assist us, yet I should be doing injustice to myself and to one of the most valuable and worthy men in New England, did I not in a most especial manner acknowledge the great service rendered us by Alfred Smith, Esq. Mr. S. like all his countrymen, is engaged in business, to which he devotes himself with great assiduity; and his worth being duly appreciated by his fellow townsmen, much of the public business is thrown on his hands. Notwithstanding all this—and although at the time of our visit to Hartford, he was superintending the erection of a large public building—he gave us many hours of his time every day, during our sojourn in that city. He had been superintendent of all the improvements on the Connecticut River, and knew all the facts in relation to them. He gave me a duplicate of the profile of the canals and locks around the falls; and a survey of the river, made under his direction; which I will send you for the use of the Roanoke Company, by the first opportunity.

Every person to whom we mentioned the object of our visit to the north and east, invariably directed us to Thomas Blanchard, as the man to be consulted and employed by us. Indeed the unanimity with which all recommended Mr. Blanchard, was astonishing—but when we went to Hartford and Springfield, and saw the steamer Massachusetts, ascending the Enfield falls, and what he had done in the United States' Armory at Springfield, we too, had no doubt of Mr. B's ability to put steam-boats on the Roanoke, if mortal man could.

This extraordinary man was a common artisan in the United States' Armory at Springfield, and I was told by Col. Robb, the superintendent, that he had added improvement to improvement in the machinery there, until it would seem to be as perfect as the art and wit of man could make it—the principal of which, however, is the machine for *turning* gun stocks, and any irregular figure. But the improvement for which, perhaps his country will be most indebted to him, is his steam-boat for shoal water—it might be more appropriate to call it an invention—for it is built on a new principle. This gentleman I lost no time in engaging for our service; provided you should sanction it. By promptly adding your request to mine, you will soon have an opportunity of learning from Mr. B. himself, what he has done, and what he can do on our river.

I shall now proceed to mention such facts as I have collected, and I shall also venture to give you some conclusions I have drawn from those facts. Being, however, entirely ignorant of engineering (never having had my attention directed to such pursuits,) my conclusions must be received with great allowance.

The better to appreciate and apply the facts to be detailed, some account of the Roanoke, Dan and Staunton Rivers, will be necessary. The facts here stated of those rivers, are extracted from the surveys &c. of Messrs. Moore, reported after the death of the principal engineer, by Mr. Isaac Briggs, to the Board of Public Works. The distance from Rock Landing to Clarkesville, is 60 miles—from Clarkesville to the highest point of the survey up Dan, is 125 miles—and from Clarkesville so the highest point of the survey up Staunton, is 109 miles. The whole fall from Rock Landing to Clarksville, is 156.60 feet—average fall, per mile, 2.61 feet. Whole fall from Clarkesville of the 125 miles surveyed of the Dan River, is 277.47 feet—average fall per mile, 2.221 feet—whole fall of Staunton, from Clarkesville in the 109 miles surveyed, is 322.61 feet—average fall per mile, 2.96 feet. It will, from this, be seen, that the navigation of the Staunton is the most difficult—and that of the Dan the best of the three rivers.

In one material thing there surveys are very deficient; namely, the fall throughout each mile; for although a fall of ten feet to the mile, might be easily overcome, if equally distributed the whole distance, yet, as is frequently the case, if the whole fall, or a large portion of it, occurs at one or two places in the mile, it might defy all the power of man or steam. In other instances too, the survey only gives the fall for two, three, four and five miles; and frequently from place to place, so that the distance cannot be accurately known. This occurs most frequently on the Dan and Staunton rivers; on the Roanoke, the fall in the mile is generally stated. The falls in the Roanoke, which require to be here noticed, are Eaton's, fall in the mile, 11.1 feet—Hamlin's Shoals, fall in two miles 16.11 feet. The next mile above these two, (having no name to designate it,) fall 5.98 feet. Pugh's falls, fall 5.62 feet—and Butcher's Creek, being two miles long, fall in one mile 5.60, and in the other 5.59 feet. On the Dan the only ones I shall notice, are those of Hyco—they being the only obstruction for some 50 or 60 miles above Clarkesville. These falls are about 1 3-4 miles long, fall 12.89 feet. On the Staunton, Fally's falls are the only obstacle to Brookneal—and it is useless to notice any other on that river. Here, the survey is too inaccurate to enable me to ascertain the distance to which is affixed the fall mentioned, but as well as I can understand it, the rapids must be about 1 3-4 miles—in which distance, the whole fall is 15.23 feet.

I will now beg leave to conduct you to the Connecticut River, and lay before you some minute statistics. From Hartford (below which, the river is free from any obstruction) to the foot of Enfield falls is 12 miles—fall, not more than two or three inches to the mile, and the water smooth. Enfield falls are nearly five miles from head to foot; with one mile of slack water between the upper and lower falls. The lower falls extend nearly 2 1-2 miles (half a mile of which is slack water) and has 20 feet descent—principally, if not entirely, confined to two miles: within these two miles, there are a succession of rapids—one or two of them greater than the others. After the termination of the lower falls, one mile of slack water intervenes; after which, we come to the upper falls, bearing one mile in length, and leaving a descent of 10 feet—the descent is unequally distributed, being most of it in three bars, namely—at Enfield bridge—Mad Tom Bar—and Surf Bar. From the head of the falls to Springfield, is 8 or 9 miles—and from thence to the foot of Headly falls, is about 8 miles farther; making the distance of 16 or 17 miles, from one fall to the other—in all which distance there is slack water, and fall of only a few inches to the mile. One mile below Hadley falls, however, you have Williamansett falls, being not quite such hard water as upper Enfield falls. Hadley falls have a descent of 50 feet in 2 1-2 miles, around which there are locks and a canal through which, all boats and rafts are obliged to pass. From the head of Handleys falls is 35 miles—with sand and gravel bars—having by actual admeasurement, only between 8 and 9 feet fall in the whole distance. Above Miller's falls there is more rapid water, where steam boats have been tried without much success—owing, it would seem, more to the want of employment than to their inability to navigate the river.

But to return to Enfield falls (where we have actual experiments and well attested facts for our guide)—several boats were put on the river and abandoned, before they got one to succeed. There are now two passage boats, and I belive two tow boats. The passage boats, are the Vermont and Massachusetts—the former, intended to run in low water, is 75 feet long—including wheel, 13 feet wide—draws 19 inches. The Massachusetts is 97 1-2 feet long, including wheel (which is in her stern) 13½ feet wide—draws 22 inches of water when laden, and has two engines of 17 1-2 horse power, each. Aboard of this boat I passed over Enfield falls, three times. She can carry 75 passengers, has no accommodations for night or meals—but comfortable cabins for both ladies and gentlemen. In ascending the lower rapid 2 1-2 miles, she cleared them handsomely and with ease, in 42 minutes, and she went up the upper falls (being exactly one mile) in 23 minutes by my watch. Descending, little or no steam is used—ascending the boat is quite obedient to the helm: but when the current is extra strong, poles are used to keep her steady—descending she is also steered by a tow oar. She makes a daily trip from Hartford to Springfield, 26 miles, and back—going up in 5 hours, and returning in 2 1-2 hours—has run with regularity and entire success, for four years; and is considered as good property, as any in New England. She, as well as the Vermont, was built by Thomas Blanchard, Her crew consists of 5 hands, including captain and pilot—her expenses are about $100 a month; and cost about $6000; but owing to the advance in labor and materials, it is probable that such a boat would now cost more.

Around Enfield falls as well as the other falls on the river, there are locks and a canal through which the freight and tow boats pass—though the tow boats have gone up Enfield falls it is found to be best to go through the canal. These two boats can carry 150 tons, at the rate of 2 1-2miles an hour—against the current of 1 1-2 miles an hour; but experience proves that towing less than that, is much better. The William Hall, one of the tow boats, has ascended a rapid of 9 feet in the mile, towing up 20 tons—her engine is 20 horse power, and she cost between four and five thousand dollars. At Hadley falls, after the freight boats get through the canal, they are taken in tow by another tow boat at the head of the falls, and carried up to Miller's falls.

Before steam boats were used on this river, above the falls, the trade was carried on by means of freight boats of 25 tons, with a sail to be used when the wind was fair; When these boats ascended Enfield falls, they took in additional hands, so as to have one hand to the ton, when they were propelled by poles; and I was told that it was as hard labor as men could endure: it frequently consumed the whole day to get one of them over the falls, 5 1-2 miles. Here, steam *has* succeeded, both as applied to passage and tow boats—and it would seem from this, that where a man can push a ton up a current, by means of a pole, steam can be employed with success, profit and regularity.

The Connecticut upon an average, can only be used for navigation seven months in the year—it is ice-bound for three moths and a half, (last year much longer,) and the water is too low for one and a half months in the summer. I saw Mr. Goddard in Hartford, who is the proprietor of the steam-boats on the Altamaha, Ockmulgee, and Ockonee rivers, who informed me that they were entirely successful. I was also informed by Mr. D. Copeland, of Hartford, that he had succeeded in putting a steam-boat on the St. Lawrence, where the fall was much greater than at Enfield: but I was unable to get the particulars in consequence of Mr. Copeland's being obliged to leave Hartford for N. York, unexpectedly. Mr. C. is an engine maker of high reputation, and a man of high standing. Mr. Blanchard has also succeeded (though not to the same extent that he has on the Connecticut,) in putting steam-boats on the Kennebeck, Genesee and Susquehana rivers: in the latter he informed me that he had ascended some half a dozen mill dams. This boat however did not run long and she has not been repaired, or replaced by another.

Here, perhaps, with strict propriety, my communication should close; but some opinions must necessarily have grown out of what I have seen and heard—and I hope I shall be pardoned for expressing a few of them. This, however, considering the position of things, may do little else than draw forth a denial of the facts stated, and unfriendly criticisms on the conclusions and reasons which I shall give. The improvements made by the Roanoke Company have brought into existence so many rival schemes for monopolizing the trade of the upper country, that almost any opinion which may be expressed, will be *charitably* ascribed to a wish, to promote one, or put down another. I have what to me is a considerable interest in the Roanoke Company and I am entirely unconnected with any other of the various and conflicting interests on, or pertaining to the river. I have looked at the subject exclusively as a stock-holder of the company—and every thing I have done, and what I shall say, will have no other end in view, but the advancement of its interest.

The most important conclusion I have come to, is, that steam-boats can be put on the Roanoke and its two principal tributaries, with profit and suceess—whether they will be able to navigate the *whole* of the Roanoke, Dan and Staunton, remains to be tested by actual experiments; but that they can be successfully and profitably employed on a large part of all three rivers, and that too, without the company's incurring much expense in further improvements of the beds of the rivers, I have as little doubt as I can have of any thing not yet demonstrated. The facts above stated, I think abundantly warrant this conclusion. There is but one fall on the Roanoke greater than that of Enfield; there is not one on Dan or Staunton, for a considerable distance up both streams so great. Why then, (it may be asked,) may we not ascend our rapids as well as they do those on the Connecticut?

...Danville, there is no rapid ... to the mile—there are but ...any real difficulty—namely, ...Hyco falls. The Horseford ...et in the other, and Hyco has ...rters. The only fall on the ...agnitude, is Tally's falls, where ...e quarters, is 15.23 feet—making in ...ercome, to render the rivers accessible to ...pwards of one hundred miles, on the Roanoke ... about fifty miles on the Staunton. If nothing else could be done but to rescue these portions of the rivers from the state of comparative uselessness in which they at present are, would it be nothing? It appears to me that these improvements, (if indeed any are required to be made,) can be done by the company in a short time and with but little expense. I am sensible that the Board of Directors, at their last meeting, directed that the work should be commenced at Rock Landing; but I think the policy of beginning at the head of Pugh's falls, and bestowing the first labor on the Horseford, Butcher's Creek falls, Hyco falls, and Tally's falls, is so obvious, that you ought to do, what I am sure the Board would do, had they now to decide the question again. Our policy is, certainly, to apply our labor so as to open as much of the river as we can, in the shortest time, and with the least expense: in what other way can it be done?

Let us consider for a moment, that these four obstacles are removed, and steam-boats can navigate the rivers as above supposed; there would be an immediate, easy, and expeditious communication between Danville and the Gaston rail-way, by running stages a short distance down the river, from Danville to the boat; and from the head of Pugh's falls (about 7 miles) to Gaston. And there would be nothing to prevent another boat's running from Brookneal to the same place. I do not think it improbable, in such a state of things, that a toll of one dollar for each passenger, would give the company more revenue, than all the other tolls put together.

As to the falls between the head of Pugh' falls and Rock Landing, and those high up on the Dan and Staunton, they would be attended to, after these four places should be put in order. I think it not improbable that the 12 miles below Pugh's falls, will require more labor and expense than all the others: if so, the river being improved above, would give us ample revenue to work on, and remove these obstructions.

But suppose we find some place on the river which steam-boats cannot ascend? If steam cannot overcome it, machinery may; and to view it in its worst aspect, should we be obliged to change boats, and have passengers and baggage carried around such a place, still we shall have accomplished much.

All these remarks apply to passage boats; they are found to be capable of ascending worse rapids than tow boats. The latter, however, would soon follow the introduction of the former; and I have little doubt they can be turned to good account.

May I not hope, in conclusion, that this subject will engage the attention, draw out the energy, and stimulate the enterprize of the enlightened and patriotic sons of those lovely and fertile valeys? Ardently hoping it may,

I remain, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. B. HICKS.

SPEECH
OF THE
HON. BEDFORD BROWN,

Delivered before a large assemblage of the Democratic Citizens of CASWELL and some of the adjoining Counties, at a Public Dinner given complimentary to him, at the Milton Hotel, on Saturday the 17th of September, 1836.

The following was the sixth regular Toast drank on the occasion:

Our Distinguished Guest, the Hon. Bedford Brown—His zealous support of the Republican measures of the present Administration—his opposition to the discussion and agitation of the slave question in Congress—his intrepid and fearless denunciation of the panic makers of '34 and '36, proclaim him the honest and faithful representative of our feelings and interests, and must endear him to the hearts of his countrymen.

After the loud and repeated bursts of applause with which this sentiment was received, had subsided, MR. BROWN rose and said:

IN tendering to you, Fellow Citizens, my most cordial and sincere thanks for the approbatory sentiment, with which, I have just been honored, I feel my entire inadequacy to give utterance to the sense of obligation which it recalls, and to the warm and grateful emotions, which it inspires. This honour, I am sure, in some degree the result of partial kindness, is, in my own estimation, greatly enhanced, from the circumstance, that it springs from those who have known me longest and best, and between whom and myself, from a very early period of my youth, the most friendly personal and political relations have subsisted.

If I had needed any other incentive to animate me, in endeavouring to discharge faithfully, the public trust confided to me, other than that which is to be found, in the most sacred duty of the Representative to defend at all times, and under all circumstances, the rights entrusted to him ,it would have been furnished, by recurring to the honorable and distinguished marks of public confidence, which at different times, have been conferred on me by the citizens of my native state.

I will, however, no longer detain you, by allusions to circumstances, having a personal relation to myself, but will pass to some other subjects more immediately connected with questions of public interest.

In common with those, whom I see assembled around me, I feel the deep interest and importance of the present crisis. The government of the United States encompassed, as it often has been, by difficulties of the most serious and alarming magnitude, in the course of the last six or seven years, has passed through trials, some of which were of a character well calculated to test, severely, the competency of the people to govern themselves, and the capacity of our Republican system of government, to maintain itself, amidst the angry and conflicting elements, which have occasionally threatened its destruction. Hitherto it has been preserved by that patriotic feeling and steady good sense that has, on all occasions, pervaded the country, and which operating on and through its public agents, has never yet failed to find a remedy to reconcile all differences, and to heal all dissensions.

In having done this, let us rejoice that the people of the United States have most signally vindicated their capacity for self-government, and most sternly rebuked that political party, which under every name and modification, from that of Federalists down to modern Whigs, has so often attempted to underrate that intelligence. Under no administration which has gone before it, have so many questions arisen, involving the liberty and safety of the country, as have been presented for decision, since President Jackson, has filled the Executive Chair. From his very first entrance on his public duties, an opposition, distinguished for the talents as well as ambition of its leaders, arrayed itself against his administration, and have constantly since, opposed it with a zeal and a violence, without an equal, in the annals of party warfare. Honest in his motives and firm to his purpose, and sustained by the approving voice of his countrymen, he has triumphed over all difficulties at home and abroad; and the spectacle most gladdening to the heart of every true American, is at this time presented, of universal prosperity throughout all our land, and of honor and respectability abroad.

Fresh in our recollections, in the history of this eventful Administration, is the great struggle, by the Bank of the United States, seconded and powerfully aided, as it was, by the combination of all parties supporting it, to break down the Administration and to subdue the public will into an acquiescence to its dangerous pretensions. Never has a contest been conducted with such bitterness, arrogance and vindictive persecution, as that was on the part of the Bank and its partizans, against those who stood up for the country and the constituted authorities of the land. The country has happily passed through it all without injury, and its present "high and palmy state" of prosperity, ought to afford an instructive admonition to those who would not admit that we could enjoy either happiness or prosperity, unless under the auspices of a great moneyed monopoly.

This question is at this day mingling itself with another that is now before the American people, and which is shortly to be determined. It is the animating principle, and in a great degree the very soul of the political combination, which is, at this day, acting in perfect concert together; the object of which is the overthrow of the republican party and the prostration of the public will, and thus, to effect that purpose by stratagem, which it failed to do a few years since by force. Who does not remember the bold and daring insolence, assumed by the Bank and its partizans, and the threats of ruin and distress, made against the people of the United States, if they did not compel their government to submit to its audacious demands? The Chief Magistrate was day after day insulted by threats from Panic Committees, deputed by the power and influence of the Bank from the large commercial Cities—The Republican Members of Congress were often insulted by hisses and violent gesticulations from the Galleries, crowded by the creatures of the Bank, from the seats of its authority—Anonymous letters were almost daily addressed to many of them, to alarm them into submission. Such, I know, personally, were the scenes which the friends of the Administration had to encounter in that great contest which saved the liberties of the nation, and rescued them from the grasp of a vulgar and insolent moneyed aristocracy, that sought to "rule or ruin it."

Are we now to be told, that these principles are no longer in dispute, and that the controversy is at an end?—Are we now to be told, and that in less than two years from the time, when the battle raged hottest and fiercest, that this is no longer a question between the parties that divide our country? Mark the glaring inconsistency between the acts of the opposition and their declarations! When a republican is to be run down—when Jackson or Van Buren is to be assailed, this same party, that in the brief space of less than two years after these scenes were acted and who now say that the Bank question is no longer before the people, are ready, in the next breath to travel back some fifteen or twenty years, to recall some act of the President or Vice President, and with a memory that clings with the most constant tenacity to the acts of their opponents, to make it the ground of assault! When that most stupendous and wicked scheme, to subjugate the American people to the rule of a heartless moneyed aristocracy, is alluded to, the memories of its partisans are short indeed; but when the object is to assail a Republican and destroy him in the public estimation, why, then, a quarter of a century is no bar to the bringing up of the accusation!

If the question of reviving a National Bank is at an end, as our political adversaries would have us believe, why is it that the partizans of the Bank, in every part of the United States are constantly endeavouring to depreciate the great object which President Jackson wishes to effect, of reforming the currency, and towards the accomplishment of which, so much has already been done, by measures tending to expel small notes from circulation and to the introduction of specie in their stead? If the question is at an end, why is it that Gen. Harrison, the "Military Chieftan" of the Bank party, is brought into the field, for the Presidency, supported by the whole force of that party, and himself the avowed advocate of such an institution? If the issue is not to be made up, for what purpose is it, that Mr. Van Buren has been called on by an opponent of the present Administration to answer whether in certain contingencies, he would sign and approve a Bill for a National Bank, if he is made President? It is true, that the Bank, after one of the most fierce contests for power, ever witnessed, in this or any other country, has been driven from the halls of Congress, discomfitted and defeated. But though defeated there, it has not met a similar fate elsewhere. Its mighty capital and energies are still concentrated for further action. It still desecrates the name of the American Republic, by assuming to itself the name and style of "The Bank of the United States," and is endeavouring to penetrate the States by its Agencies, and thus to re-establish its former power and influence, throughout the Union, under another form.

I have said, gentlemen, that this Bank power and Bank feeling, constitutes the very soul of the coalition party, that now assails the democracy of the country, and is, at this day, powerfully contending with it for victory. In the address delivered by Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank, some time in the course of last fall, at Princeton College, he exhorts and animates his partizans in this strain, "Never desert the country—never despond over its misfortunes. Confront its betrayers, as madmen are made to quail beneath the stern gaze of fearless reason. They will denounce you. Disregard their outcries, it is only the scream of the vultures whom they scare from their prey. They will seek to destroy you. Rejoice that your country's enemies are yours. You can never fall more worthily than in defending her *from her own degenerate children*. If overborne by *this tumult* and the cause seems hopeless, continue self-sustained and self-possessed." And again he tells them, "From your own quiet elevation, watch calmly, this servile route, as its triumph sweeps before you. The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be, that our free nation can longer endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy." The cause of the country, spoken of by the President of the Bank, in this address, is, in his estimation, no doubt, *the cause of the Bank*, and there is as little doubt but "the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy" which he speaks of, is intended by him to characterise the administration of the people's choice, the great body of whom, are as much elevated in correct sentiment, above the MINIONS of the Bank, as virtue is superior to vice, or manly independence is superior to degrading servility. This exhortation, coming as it does, from an individual possessing unbounded influence over many of the leading opposition presses throughout the United States, and with numerous partizans devoted to him, has been *most faithfully obeyed*. For the part that Mr. Van Buren has taken against the Bank: for the manly firmness and powerful ability, with which himself and many of his warmest friends supported the President, in that contest for civil liberty, he has committed an unpardonable offence. Nothing! Nothing! but his political destruction can appease its offended pride. Who are they, at this day, that are most fiercely engaged in defaming and villifying him? Are they not to be found, mostly, among unprincipled Editors, who sold themselves to that corrupt institution? Are they not, in many instances, to be found among partizan Orators, who stood up and defended its greatest abominations?

However they may attempt to *disguise* and *veil* the real cause of their hostility to him by the slanderous cry of Abolitionist, Intriguer and many other such epithets, of every day use among his revilers and persecutors, yet I believe, and most honestly believe, that the real cause of offence, in the eyes of many who thus denounce him, is to be found, if traced to its proper source, more in his opposition to the United States Bank, and in his steadfast support of Andrew Jackson; than in any thing else. As regards the charge of being an intriguer, it is a sufficient answer to it, that his enemies, with all their boasted superiority of talent, have never yet been able to prove it in a solitary instance. With respect to the other charge, that he is an abolitionist, or that he, in any way countenances the designs of that party; with opportunities, by no means inconsiderable, to judge of its truth or falsehood, I do not hesitate to say, that it is utterly unfounded, and that in the whole history of party warfare, an act of greater injustice, has never yet been levelled at any public man. The manner in which it has, on some occasions, been attempted to delude the people of the South into this belief, I believe to be one of the most gross attempts to practice a political frand, that the party contests of the present day, or of any other time, has given birth to. And the charge itself, is any thing else but complimentary to those in the South, who support his pretensions to the Presidency, constituting, as they do, some of the very largest slave holders of the South, and supported, as he is, by some of the very largest slave holding Counties in Virginia and North Carolina, and with as much to lose, as those who set themselves up as the exclusive defenders of Southern honor and interests. Some of those who are most active in propagating this charge, are noisy political partizans, together with the Editors of Nullifying newspapers, who would not suffer the loss of very many slaves, even if their worst fears, which they affect to have, with respect to Mr. Van Buren's election, should ever be realized. If such men can succeed in getting up inveterate hatred, between the North and the South, as is the constant tendency of their labours, and produce a dissolution of the Union, in the convulsions that would follow, they, perhaps, might be benefitted but probably not much worsted. From the rash acts and indiscretions of such men, more danger is to be dreaded, to the best interests of the South, than from any othor quarter. If *they* are to be taken as the political leaders of the people, the Union would be speedily dissolved, and universal anarchy and confusion prevail

Knowing the indefatigable industry with which many of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, continue to ply the public ear, that he is an abolitionist, and that the abolitionists to the North are his friends, and desirous, so far as is in my power, not only to do him justice, but feeling still more anxious that truth should prevail, on a subject of such vital interest to the Union, I will hastily advert to a few facts, which will not only show the utter want of truth in the charge, but will likewise show, with which of the political parties the Abolitionists have mostly taken sides. Among the most strong and decided displays of public feeling to the North, against the Fanatics, is that which occurred in the Town of Utica, in New York, during the last fall, where they assembled, for the purpose of forming a State Convention, but which object was defeated by their dispersion and precipitate flight, brought about by the determined measures taken by the citizens of Utica. The Hon. Mr. Beardsley, then a member of the House of Representatives, from New York, and known as a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Van Buren, was among the most active in taking steps to defeat the intentions of the Fanatics, and at a public meeting of the citizens of Utica, was placed on a Committee, with a number of others, to inform them that they would not permit their convention to be held in that town. The determined manner in which the committee acted, together with the strong indications among the citizens generally, to take the most summary means to suppress the evil, struck the Fanatics with dismay, and produced their immediate flight and dispersion. Let it be remembered, that the entire abolition party throughout the State of New York had mustered its force on this occasion, and from the events which afterwards followed, we perceive from the irresistable force of sound public opinion, in that State, that the Abolitionists, as a party there, are contemptible in the extreme, and are entirely without influence. The same gentleman, Mr. Beardsley, was in a very few months after he assisted in expelling the Fanatics from Utica, appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, by a most decided vote of its Legislature, four-fifths of whom were known to be the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and by this act giving the strongest proof, that his conduct was decidedly approved by them. The Abolition press in Utica was, about the same time, demolished by an indignant people, and its types scattered in the streets, and so highly excited was the public feeling against it and those whose cause it advocated, that a Grand Jury of the immediate vicinity, refused to find a Bill against those concerned in doing this summary act of justice. But in addition to these powerful manifestations of public sentiment in that quarter, the Message of Governor Marcy, who is known as the warm friend of Mr. Van Buren, addressed to the Legislature of New York, at its last session, takes higher and stronger ground, in behalf of the rights of the South and against the Fanatics, than has ever yet been taken, by any Governor of a Northern State. He not only stamps their conduct with decided reprobation, but asserts the power of the State to pass penal laws to prevent it, and its duty to do so, if the force of sound public opinion shall prove insufficient. These sentiments were strongly concurred with, in resolutions passed almost unanimously by both branches of the Legislature of that State. To those who were attentive to the course of some of the leading Whig Journals in that quarter, it is known that this decided stand taken by the friends of Mr. Van Buren on that occasion, was the object of their special attacks, with a view to excite public prejudice against them. Nor is this all: most, if not every one, of the Legislatures of the Democratic States of the North, have passed resolutions strongly in our favor. The Legislature of the truly Republican State of Pennsylvania, is an exception to this remark. By divisions among the republicans of that State, in the election of a Governor, the opposition party succeeded in electing a majority to the Legislature, which chartered the United States Bank, and a Committee of one branch of that Legislature, reported resolutions, adverse to the rights and interests of the South, and calculated to aid in faning the flame of excitement then in progress on that subject. I am not aware that these resolutions were finally acted on, and I refer to them, only to show *what party* was most active, at that time, in aiding the attempt to get up another panic on that question. The acts of that Legislature, have been most signally condemned by the people, in their public meetings since, and I do only justice to the State of Pennsylvania, in expressing the belief, that the sentiments of the great body of her patriotic citizens, are those of entire kind feeling towards the South.

In the Legislature of Vermont, a State whose councils have long been under the control of the party, at present, calling themselves Whigs, a stronger Abolition party exists, than perhaps in any other in the Union, though in a minority, even there. Let these facts, then, which cannot be controverted, show, *who are for us* and *who are against us*. I will now, briefly, notice some of the procedings of Congress, on the subject of Slavery, at its last session. On the motion of Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, that the prayer of an abolition petition, be rejected, the vote of the Senate stood, thirty four in favor of the motion, and six against it, of *that six, five* are opponents of the administration. In the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on the resolutions offered by Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, on the subject of slavery, *and the strongest in favor of the rights of the South that ever passed* either branch of Congress, the votes stood, on the first resolution, declaring "that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with slavery in any of the States of this confederacy," 182 in favor of the resolution, and nine against it, those voting against it, *all* being in opposition to the administration. The vote on the second resolution, declaring "that Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia," stood, one hundred and thirty-two for the resolution, and forty-five against it; of the latter number, voting against it, *thirty-seven* are opponents of the administration, and but eight its friends. On the Bill to admit Arkansas into the Union, with a provision in her Constitution, guaranteeing to her citizens, *the right to hold slaves*, the vote in the Senate stood thirty-one in favor of her admission, and six against it, those voting agains it, *belonging entirely*, to the ranks of the opposition. In the House of Representatives, the test vote, in passing the same Bill, was one hundred and forty-seven for its passage and fifty-two against it; the latter number being composed of opponents of the administration, with a very few exceptions. Among the first acts of Arkansas, on being ushered into the Union, is her triumphant vindication of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, from being enemies of the South, by electing a Governor, a Member of Congress, and a majority of her Legislature, who are friends of his election to the Presidency.

In the public acts to which I have referred, both in the Legislatures of the Northern States, and also, in the Congress of the United States, it is as clearly demonstrated as any proposition can be, that this charge is unfounded, and on the other hand, it is as clearly established, that in many instances, the abolition party have, on most political questions, acted in alliance with the opposition. As respects the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren, if his opinions already expressed, in a letter in answer to one from certain citizens of this State, in which he says in reference to emancipation by Congress in the District of Columbia, "that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave holding States, *as imperative in their nature and obligations* in regulating the conduct of public men, *as the most palpable want of Constitutional power would be*:" and again that if he is elected,

he must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent, of any attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States:" if these declarations, made with every evidence of good faith, are not to be trusted, surely acts—recorded acts, will suffice. The casting vote of Mr. Van Buren, given in the Senate at the last session, in favor of the passage of the Bill, to suppress the circulation of incendiary pamphlets in the Southern States, cannot leave a trace of doubt, as to his sentiments. The provisions of this Bill, were stiong and effectual for the suppression of the mischief which it was intended to remedy, if it could have become a law. And can it be believed for a moment, even by those who are victims of the most inveterate party prejudice, that any one who voted for this measure, of so strong a character, that even some southern Senators, scrupled to take it, and voted against it, could entertain any kindred feeling with the abolitionists? What! an individual voting for a Bill, to suppress the circulation of such papers, the friend of the Fanatics! And that individual assailed too, for that vote immediately afterwards, not only by the abolitionists, but the greater portion of the opposition press of the North!

To those who observed the course of the public Journals, of the North and the South, about the time, and shortly after that vote, the spectacle of political depravity, shown by many of the opposition papers in both quarters, was any thing but pleasant for those who loved our free institutions, to contemplate.

To the North, Mr. Van Buren was assailed for too much pliancy to the slave States. To the South, he was at the same time attacked by another branch of the coalition press, for his alledged friendship to the Abolitionists. Such are the monstrous inconsistencies into which the mad and infuriate spirit of party, rallying under its banners men of every political hue and colour, has hurried its votaries to effect the downfall of the Republican Candidate, for the Presidency! And such are the unworthy means employed by a portion of a party, sometimes assuming one name, and sometimes another, composed of materials as various as the colours of the rainbow, but under all its changes, and beneath all its disguises, steady in its pursuit of power, and fixed in its purpose to overthrow the republican party!

The Democratic party to the North, have almost upon all great questions relating to the subject of slavery, been true to the South, and true to the principles of the federal compact, while the opposite party have often sought, to use it for political purposes. The federalists, who composed the Hartford Convention, made that provision of the Constitution which gives to the South increased representation on account of its slaves, one of the pretexts for attempting to dissolve the Union. The democracy of the North then came to the aid of the rights of the south, and the preservation of the Union, and at the present time are again found ranged on the same side.

That, a portion of the political coalition who pursue Mr. Van Buren, with such untiring persecution, are using the Slave question for certain other, *ulterior purposes*, and not merely for his defeat, is my sincere belief. To this end, it is sought to rouse the strongest and mos bitter sectional prejudices of the people of the Southern States against the North, and by thus artfully using the slave question, *under cover of the Presudential Election, in fact and reality, to draw wide* the line between the two great sections of country and prepare the South, in feeling, for the meditated object. That once done, there is but one step more to disunion!—That once done, and guilty ambition will already have accomplished its unholy purpose!!

That the violent and constant denunciations of a portion of the opposition, throughout the whole South against Mr. Van Buren, and against our brethren of the North generally on the slave question, is a *masked battery* against the Union, skilfully used under cover of the Presidential Election, is my firm conviction. Those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, cannot fail to have both seen and heard in the constant threats spoken and written against the continuance of the Union, that it is an object by no means dear, to the hearts of a numerous party in this country.

If disunion, be not the object of such individuals; why is it that almost the whole nullifying press is constantly filled with the most gross misrepresentations, with respect to Northern sentiment on the slave question? If disunion is not intended, why is it that every thing, said and written, by many of the the disciples of a certain political school, is not only calculated to alienate the feelings of the South, but at the same time, *to irritate and drive off*, by dint of abuse, our best friends to the north? If this be not the design, for what purpose is it that it is almost daily enjoined upon the south, to distrust the citizens of the non-slaveholding states, and to elect none to the Presidency, but one of her own citizens? If such be not the object of those who are incessantly deafening the public ear on this subject, then such undeniably is the tendency of their acts. The signs of the times on this subject are portentious and alarming to the friends of our free institutions. The slave question, has for the first time in the history of our Presidential contests, been openly and almost universally, brought into discussion by the opposition party of the South, while the wisest statesmen who have ever lived in this country, have uniformly deprecated such a course. Unwilling to trust their cause on the broad principles of the questions at issue, and afraid of the public decision, and *out the aid of another panic*, they seek to alarm the public ridelicate ...w their point, by exciting timid apprehensions on thine judgment. subject, instead of making appeals to its calm and de...in the memora-

The little success which attended the same a...are now resorting to ble Bank panic, ought to have taught those to be subdued, *into a sur-* the same means, that the popular will ...ate idle alarms. The political *render of its principles*, by effor...are boding so much mischief, will prophets of the present day ...honors, awarded them for their gift in most proabably have ...he has already bestowed on those, who a short that way, that th...ning but ruin and distress, pictured in the prospects time since.

of the I will ask, are the best friends of the South, those whose ...rse is rapidly hurrying us into disunion with all its train of evils, or those, who while they are determined to defend its rights when they stand in need of it, are still anxious to ...reserve our happy Union and the unexampled blessings which flow ...om it? If the fell spirit of discord could have its wish gratified, the destruction of our Union would be the very one it would, no doubt most desire! If, the enemies of the rights of man, could accomplish their purposes, the downfall of our Republic would be the event at which they would most exult!

The Presidential Chair has been filled for a period of near forty years, out of the forty eight which our federal government has been in operation, by citizens from the Southern States. The Democratic party of the North, have almost uniformly been found supporting them, even in opposition to candidates from their own section of country. This one fact repels the charge against the Northern Republicans, that they are our enemies. They have risen superior to sectional prejudices, and have gone for the cause of the country.

The Democracy of the North, concurred in as their wishes are by a very large number of citizens from every part of the United States, have now come forward to present the claims of one of their most distinguished citizens for the Presidency. Will the South act with less liberality than has been practised towards herself, and will she take counsel of those, who anxious to draw wide the line of division, would have her virtually declare that she will never give her suffrage to a citizen of the north? To effect this end, so desirable to the enemies of our happy Union, every artifice has been put in requisition, under a pretended zeal for Southern rights. The subtle spirit of disunion, well knowing that an open attempt to divide the States, would be frowned on by the great body of the people, and masking its operations under plausible pretexts, would consider the outposts of our sacred Union, in its power, if it can succeed in getting a virtual declaration from the citizens of the South, that they will not give their confidence to a Northern Candidate for the Presidency. To destroy the confidence of the people of the South in their Northern brethren, is the first great step towards a separation!

That there are very many honest and patriotic citizens of the South, opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren, I cannot for a moment doubt; but I have as little doubt, that those who are in favor of separation, would regard his elevation as the greatest possible obstacle to their schemes. They have too much sagacity, not to perceive that under his wise, just and prudent administration, not only the rights of the South, but those of the whole Union would be respected and carefully guarded, which would dispel all the delusions and suspicions, that they have endeavored to fix in the public mind, aud that their hopes of disunion would thus become extinct for the want of excitement on the Slave question to keep them alive. They know full well, that supported as he would be, by the Democracy of the North, the weight and influence of his Administration, while it would keep down the Abolitionists, would on the other hand wrest from the Agitators of the South their most powerful lever, againstthe Union.

That none would be more rejoiced at his defeat than the Abolitionits, is my most sincere belief. Those who were the most active in agitating this subject at the last session of Congress, have long been known as his most inveterate political enemies.

In presenting these undoubted proofs of friendly and patriotic feeling, on the part of Mr. Van Buren and the party supporting him, towards the south, I am very far from wishing to say, that his claims to the Presidency, rest on exclusive devotion to the interests of any particular sectionof theUnion. On the contrary it is his enlarged and liberal patriotism and American feeling, which would impel him to do justice to each member of our confederacy, that recommends him to the public favour. If called by the voice of the people to th Chief Magistracy, I cannot doubt, but he will administer the government in that same spirit of conciliation and compromise, that has heretofore been pursued, by our best and wisest statesmen.

The gentleman who has been nominated on the same ticket for the Vice Presidency, Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, while I am free to admit that there are some among the friends of the Administration, whom I would have preferred, yet, in my opinion he has much stronger claims to support than either of the gentlemen nominated on the other tickets. No man has given more undoubted proofs of disinterested devotion to his country, than himself He left his seat when a Member of Congress, during the war with Great Britain, and gained for himself the highest distinction, by his gallant achievements in the field of battle. He has uniformly been the friend of the Republican party and of popular liberty.

I feel the more free to make these declarations, as I am satisfied that no Member of Congress, owes less of personal obligation, either to Mr. Van Buren or the Administration, than myself. I have never sought office, nor held any station, of emolument under any government, either State or Federal, save only that of a representative character. I never expect or desire to hold any other public station. This much I trust, I can say without subjecting myself to the imputation of egotism, and more to repel the charge almost constantly made by the opposition, against all who deem it their duty to support the party friendly to the Administration, According to modern Whig doctrine, a citizen of this free Republic, must take a stand against the Administration of the people's choice, and if he does not follow the opposition out and out, in the most reckless warfare, ever waged by any party, he is in peril of being denounced as an office seeker! No matter how violent and anti-American the course of the opposition is, he must follow them under pain of this denunciation! If he supports the Administration against the attempt of the Bank and the opposition, to force the country into measures, he is branded with selfish motives! If he took sides with his country against the insults of the French government, and did not follow the lead of the opposition, in trying to force the President to make a disgraceful apology to a foreign monarch; the never ceasing charge of office hunting, is to be made against him! The Whigs of the revolution, when things were called by their proper names, before the reign of Bank mystification commenced, would have called acts, such as these, in support of one's country, patriotism. But now it is all wrong and selfish, and a citizen must either stand up against the acts of his government or consent to be called a "Collar man" an "office hunter," or by some other such name.

What is our astonishment, notwithstanding all these never ceasing charges of office hunting, when there is no doubt but that a majority of those in office under both the Federal and State governments, in the State of North Crrolina, belong to the opposition party! I feel perfectly satisfied of this, from the most authentic information. That appetite must be voracious indeed, which is not satisfied with its present liberal share, cries out for more, and wants all!

It has been reserved for the present time, to exhibit to our view, the extraordinary and truly alarming spectacle to the friends of the Union, of the three great divisions of the opposition, each organizing itself on geographical divisions, and each urging the claims of its Candidate, by appealing to the most dangerous sectional prejudices. Each of the grand divisions of the opposition, though practising the most studied court towards one another, yet manœuvring to advance its own candidates, and all operating to one and the same great end—to defeat the democratic Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency before the people, and carry the election to the House of Representatives. Here then, is an open declaration of war by this political alliance, against popular election and the right of suffrage. It seeks to overthrow both, by united efforts to prevent an election by the people, and to transfer it to the House of Representatives.

The cause of the democratic Candidates, against which this war is now waged, is the cause of the country and the cause of the Union. It has ranged under its banners, the great body of republicans in the South, the North, the East and the West. An Electoral Ticket is in nomination for Mr. Van Buren, in twenty-five States, including the two newly admitted ones, and in all except North Carolina who elects by her Legislature, which makes him, emphatically, the Candidate of the democracy and of the Union.

This cause rests for its support, on those lofty American feelings, which unite republicans in every part of our land, and follows with reverence, the farewell advice of the immortal Washington, who solemnly warned the people of the United States, against the dangerous and baleful influence of sectional divisions. Such is the cause of the Democratic party, on the one hand, and such on the other, is the cause of the opposition. The one laboring to uphold the Constitution and the Union, the other with nullification among its loudest, warmest and most active votaries, seeking to array parties on sectional principles, and thus aiming the most fatal blow, at our sacred Union.

The Gentleman, whose claims are now mainly urged by the opposition, of all parties, in the southern States, but among whose friends I will readily admit, there are some, who have heretofore, acted with the administration and are friends of the Union, stands not the slightest chance, in my humble opinion, to be elected, either before the people, or if the election should go to the house of Representatives, by that body. I am not aware, that any of those, in this State, who favor the pretensions of Judge White, pretend to assert, that there is any prospect of his success, before the people. If they do, it is a matter capable of the clearest proof, that he cannot succeed. Even if he should receive all the votes of the States, in which Electoral Tickets have been nominated for him, they would fall far short of a majority of the whole, which is necessary to an election. To support Judge White, then, in this State, under these circumstances, is in effect, in my judgment, indirectly *to aid* the election of General Harrison, as it would tend to take the election to the House of Representatives, where the whole force of the Bank party would, no doubt, be united in his support. On the other hand, that Mr. Van Buren is the strongest candidate before the people, and is most likely to be elected by them, is an unquestionable fact, not resting upon mere assertion, but it is proclaimed by the acts of the whole opposition party. If he is so weak, in every part of the Union, as they would have the people believe, why is it that every branch of the opposition, while they are moving on in harmonious concert among themselves, are making common cause against him, and leaving nothing undone to effect his defeat? This must convince every reflecting mind, that he is viewed by them as the strongest Candidate, and that there is no other way to get the election to the House of Representative, but by *destroying his prospects* among the people.

But even, if all chances were equal, between him and the other candidates, yet in my humble judgment, his claims to support are far greater than any of his competitors, and have made him what in reality he is, the Candidate of the Democracy of the country.

No public man, in this or any other country, has ever been, more the object of vindictive and untiring persecution, not even excepting Mr. Jefferson. The history of the party struggles which brought him into pawer, shows that he was persecuted by the same party violence and utter disregard of truth, that marks the course of the opposition towards the present republican Candidate. The malice of his federal persecutors, endeavoring to pull down an excellence it could not imitate, then brought the same charges of intrigue, against that great patriot, that it does, in the present instance, against Mr. Van Buren. The attempt was rebuked *then* by the voice of an indignant country, and I doubt not, but that it is destined to a similar fate again.

I know full well, the great exertions that have been made, for the last six or seven years, to enlist North Carolina under the standard of nullification. Her local situation and great resources, combine, to make her accession to that party, a most important object. Let us, however, cherish the hope, that her steady good sense and patriotic devotion to the Union; will prevail over this modern political delusion, and that the time will be far distant, before her peaceful borders are disturbed, by the introduction of its proscriptive violence or the fierce spirit of discord, which it has elsewhere engendered.

Already the notes of intemperate exultation, are heard to break forth from the ranks of the federal and nullifying parties, proclaiming that the State of North Carolina, is about to separate herself, politically, from her democratic Sisters of the Union, and to range herself under the banners of the opposition. Already are the enemies of that aged soldier and patriot, Andrew Jackson, indulging the fond but delusive hope, that North Carolina, who has stood by him, through good and through evil report, in prosperity and in adversity, is, at the close of his most successful and eventful administration, about to withdraw from his support, and unite herself with his political adversaries. I trust and believe, that these notes of rejoicing, are but vain and premature boastings, and that they are destined to be turned into those of disappointment and defeat. The spirit of democracy is roused, its resistless power, is already in motion, going forth, conquering and to conquer, and will save the country from the impending ruin that threatens it, and rescue the patriot President from the meditated disgrace of his enemies.

In a short time from this, Fellow Citizens, the great question of the Presidential Election will be decided. In this contest the same great principles are at stake, which have heretofore divided the friends and the enemies of the administration. Principles involving the right of popular election, now sought to be overthrown by a political combination; principles involving the right of self-government and the safety and continuance of the Union. That the republicans of North Carolina, will nobly perform their duty to the country in this great crisis, their former course, gives the brightest hope and the strongest pledge. That the State, which, in eighteen hundred and thirty four, who came, with such fixed purpose and patriotic zeal, to the support of the country in the great contest with the Bank, will again exert its power on the side of liberty, we may have the most abiding confidence. The same voice, let us confidently hope, will again be heard, proclaiming the downfall of federalism and nullification, and declaring its solemn determination, to rally with its brethren in other parts of our land, around that standard which supports the cause of liberty, the cause of the country, and the cause of our sacred Union.

Mr. B. concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The Union of the States and the principles of Republican Government.—Let us never destroy the one, nor surrender the other, under the unworthy influence of an Abolition Panic.

MILTON:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1836.

In order to make room for the able and eloquent Speech of our respected fellow citizen, Mr. BROWN, we are compelled to omit many articles, which would otherwise appear in to-days paper. Among them, is a contiuation of the proceedings at the Democratic Festival in this place. We hope every citizen in whose hands it may fall, will read it, and then loan it to his neighbor. They will find in it a faithful vindication of their rights, and learn the base designs of those who are attempting to undermine their privileges, and to subvert their best and dearest interests.

Navigation of the Roanoke and Dan.—We ask the attention of those interested, to the very satisfactory report of E. B. HICKS, Esq. which will be found commencing on our first page, on the subject of navigating our river with Steamboats. We have never, since our acquaintance with it, doubted its entire practicability, and if the same spirit of enterprize which actuates our fellow citizens of the north, governed us here, the experiment would be made, and its success placed beyond doubt.

Salisbury Convention.—We notice, with pleasure, that a number of the counties of the State both in the South and West, are holding meetings and appointing delegates to the Salisbury Convention, which meets on the 10th of October next. As Caswell was among the first to make a move in the matter, we hope her Delegates will be found at their posts on the day for the meeting of the Convention. It will be one of the most important assemblages of the kind, perhaps, that has ever taken place in the State. It will be the precursor of a great movement in a great work.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.—A letter is published in the Washington Globe, from Gen. Jesup, dated at Tallahassee, 31st ult. which says:

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the principal chief of the Creeks, Hopoethle Yoholo, commenced his journey westward, with a band of about twenty-two hundred men, women and children. He will be joined at Wetumpka by three or four thousand more; and in the course of two weeks, I think the greater part of the nation will be in motion."

We understand that at the late term of Granville Superior Court, L. TURNER, of Halifax (who removed his trial to Granville) was convicted of the murder of Capt. HARWELL, and sentenced to be hung.— Messrs. RANSOM and POINDEXTER, for the State—Mr. W. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. for the Prisoner.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—The Troy N. York Whig says that a little girl aged eight years, the daughter of John Peterson, residing about five miles from Whitehall, was frightened in such manner, on Thursday last, that she died two hours after the fright. Her brother, a lad of 14, dressed himself in a dried bear's skin, and chased her as she was going to school.

Mr. FORSYTH, the Secretary of State, is prevented, by indisposition, from attending to the duties of his office.

Mr. CASS, the Secretary of War, has visited New-York, with a view of making arrangements for his departure to France.

Mr. BUTLER, the Attorney General, will act as the responsible head of the War Department for the remaining term of the present administration.

WHEAT MARKET.—Wheat was worth $1,87 1-2 per bushel at Rochester on Saturday, and flour, $8,50 per barrel.

PETERSBURG MARKET.—Cotton 14 to 16; Wheat, $1.75 to $2 per bushel; Family Flour, $12 per bbl; Bacon 14 to 15.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burwell, Mr. George W. Reeves, of Sommerville, Tennessee, to Miss Margaret J. McCollum, of that place.

DIED,

In Marion, Alabama, on the 7th instant, very suddenly, of rheumatism in the chest, Mr ROSWELL HUNTINGTON, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Huntington was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and emigrated to this State near fifty years ago. He resided in Hillsborough, N. C. until the fall of of 1833, when he removed to Alabama with four of his children. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, for his amiable disposition and his willingness to perform acts of kindness. Whilst in Connecticut, although but a boy of fourteen years of age, he joined the American troops, and repaired to New London to assist in defending that place.

NOTICE.

ON the 17th instant, a saddle was taken, I hope thro' mistake, from my stable, while my Ostler was engaged in the evening, which I had to pay the owner $25 for; of the following description: it is nearly new, with a brown cloth housing behind and before, plated stirrip irons, and the makers name under each small skirt; made by Rainey and Manning I hope that whoever may have it, will have the honesty to return it and take the one left in its place.

JESSE OWEN.

Milton, September 27, 1836. 49—3w

NOTICE.

I have a good looking mare for one of her age, (16 years,) by imported Eagle, out of a mare of the Dion stock, now in foal by Monsieur Tonson, which I wish to sell.

C. H. JORDAN.

Woodsdale, Person County, N. C, September 25th, 1836.—49-3i

Beware of the Scoundrel.

RICHARD WINSTEAD, formerly of Person County, N. C. on Sunday the 26th of August, stept up to me at preaching near the late Nathaniel Norfleet's, and in the presence of several respectable gentlemen of said county, took from my pocket a silver watch valued at twenty-four dollars. He did this under the pretence of compelling me to go home with him, which I refused to do, supposing he would, of course, have it with him the next day. But on that night he made his elopement, and has not since been heard of. He had also contracted a considerable debt with me and many others, whom he has left to suffer by his villainy. I understand that he has left behind him the report, that I lost my Watch and money at a game of cards, which I am ready, with the best of evidence, to prove that it is as false as he who said it. The public are very particularly cautioned against him, because by his artful address he is calculated to deceive the best of men.

Winstead, is between 20 and 25 years of age, of a very dark complexion, and walks somewhat stooping. He is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. It is quite uncertain what course he has gone. I understand that he is a professed Gambler, strolling over the country, without any regular employment, seeking whom he may cheat or swindle.

WM. H. PRATHER.

Person County, Sept. 26, 1836. 49—3w

Prime Vinegar for sale by
Geo. A. Smith.

POETRY.

HYMN.

WRITTEN BY A. G. GREENE.

(Tune Old Hundred.)

Thou who did'st form the rolling spheres;
Whose word unnumbered worlds obey;
And in whose sight, days are as years,
A thousand years but as a day;

Thou who did'st guard that fearless band,
Who fled from persecution's rod,
And sought this wild and desert land,
Twice exiles for the truth of God.

Thou upon whom in their distress,
By woes assailed, by dangers tried,
Here in the howling wilderness,
Their firm unfaltering "Hope" relied.

Thou unto whom in that dark hour,
They prayed that th's their home might be
A spot where, uncontrolled by power,
The free-born soul might worship thee

Thou unto whom then rose the prayer,
That all the race of man might own
That living truth, that freedom's share,
Which they had here upheld alone.

Grant that the day for which they prayed,
Shall o'er the world in splendor ope;
That day of truth, though long delayed,
Will come at last. "In GOD WE HOPE."

From the Columbus Hemisphere.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

There is no man living more entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen and of mankind, than Col. JOHNSON. He is emphatically THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. His labors in the councils and his struggles in the field have been marked by a singleness of purpose, and a devotedness of patriotism in behalf of his country, which richly entitle him to the respect and lasting obligations of the American people. His whole public life has displayed a firmness, and honesty and consistency, rarely equalled. His legislative career has been one of great brilliancy, his labors are immense, and his valuable services almost beyond human reward. He done more to prosper the poorer and laboring classes, than almost any individual in the whole nation—far more than their warmest gratitude can ever repay. He has toiled for them in the hour of need; he has been with them in every adversity; he has stood by them and aided them in every struggle. And he has served his country not only in her legislative halls, but in her "tented fields." He is not only a statesman, but a soldier, and a brave one, too; one who DESERVES to be called a HERO. Look at his "battle-battered frame," and ask yourself "whence these decrepid limbs?" Look at your country's history, and let the plain unvarnished truth suffice for an answer! You will there find his name and his deeds covered with unfading honors?

Notwithstanding his unparalleled exertions in civil stations, to benefit his country and his constituents; notwithstanding the imperishable renown which his heroic valor has shed upon American arms; notwithstanding all these achievments, and the incomparable blessings which his wisdom and his patriotism have conferred upon his country and his kind; yet, there are those of his political enemies so bereft of honesty, and so morally debased as to raise the hand of persecution against him, and in the vindictive bitterness of their disappointment, to assail him with a spirit and a feeling which is shameful to mankind! Those who lend themselves to such unjust and dishonorable purposes, will ere long repent their wickedness, if not their ignorance and folly. It is not the characteristic of the American people to forsake a friend when their services are needed; it is not the character of the people of this country to be the *idle* spectators of a sanguinary conflict waged by a cabal of heartless politicians, against a truly great and virtuous citizen. No; there is a sympathy and a gratitude inherent in the breast of every American, that will not permit the unwarrantable persecution of the true patriot and incorruptible statesman, and when the last great blow is to be struck, this feeling will burst forth in a torrent of just indignation, and sweep from before it every vestage of shameless ingratitude.

Amusing Anecdote: the Lady without legs or Arms.—Miss Biffin, before her marriage, for married she is, if alive, and even if dead, was taken to Convent Garden Theatre, early in the evening before the performance began, by the gentleman to whom she was afterwards united. He having some other engagement, deposited his fair charge in the corner of the back seat of one of the upper front boxes, whereupon, aided by long drapery, such as children in arms wear, and a large shawl, she sat as unmoved as immovable, enjoying the play and farce, not perhaps applauding in the ordinary style by clapping or expressing her impatience at any needless delays by stamping on the floor. The engagements, however, of her beau proved longer than the performance of the theatre. The audience retired, the lights were extinguished, and still Miss Biffin remained; the box-keeper ventured to suggest that, as all the company were out, and most of the lights were out too it was necessary she would retire. Unwilling to discover her misfortune, and not at all knowing how far she might trust the box-keeper, she expressed great uneasiness that her friend had not arrived as he had promised—'We can't wait here for you friend, Miss——you really must go'—was the only reply from the obdurate janitor. At length Mr. Brandon, then box, book, and housekeeper, hearing the discussion, came to the spot, and insinuated the absolute necessity of Miss Biffin's departure, hinting something extremely ungallant about a constable. Sir, said Miss Biffin, 'I would give the world to go; but I cannot go without my friend.' You cannot have any friend here to-night, ma'am,' said Mr. Brandon, for the doors are shut.' What shall I do, sir?' said the lady. 'If you will give me your arm, ma,am,' said Brandon, I'll see you safe down to the stage door, when yon can send for a coach.' Arm, sir!' said the lady. 'I wish I could sir: but I have got no arms.—'Dear ma'am, said the box, book, and housekeeper, 'how very odd? However, ma'am, if you will get upon your legs, I will take every care of you. 'I have not got any legs, sir,' said Miss Biffin. This entirely puzzled Mr. Brandon, who professed himself as much astonished at the intelligence as the waiter at the tavern with three guests, —of which more under some other head,—and had not Miss B's. faithful friend just arrived that moment, *viz.* at the stage-door, it is impossible to imagine what would have happened. Her intended, who was perfectly alive to all the little peculiarities of his beloved, settled the affair in a moment, by bundling her up, lifting her from her seat, as Cæsar did, 'with decency,' and carrying her off upon his shoulders as a butcher's boy would transport a fillet of veal in his tray.

[*New Monthly Magazine.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Elder MALTHUS D. FREEMAN, will preach at Wolf Island in Rockingham county, on the 22d instant—Lick Fork on the 23d—Cobbs Meeting House on the 24th, and at Country Line on Sunday the 25th.

September 20, 1836

PROTRACTED MEETING.

ELDERS Stephen Pleasant, James King and Thomas King, of the Baptist Church, will hold a protracted meeting at Gilead Meeting House, commencing on Tuesday after the fifth Sunday in October, and continue three or four days. Other ministering brethren are expected.

Sept. 20, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the west, will offer at public sale, at his residence near Yanceyville, on Tuesday the 18th of October, all his household and kitchen furniture, Stock of every kind, including a fine parcel of Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. two Stills and a set of Blacksmith Tools, and farming utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of the sale, twelve months credit, bond and good security.

JAMES R. LEA.

Caswell county, N. C. Sept. 17, 1836 —48-tds.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Danville and the surrounding country, that he is now located at this place for the purpose of fixing Pumps in Wells, digging and walling up Wells, and fixing Fire engines on a new and cheap plan.

AARON BLACKARD.

Danville, Va. Sept. 17, 1836.—48-tf.

PIANOS

SELECTED by the very first Musician in the United States—Charles E. Horn Esq., N. York.

The subscriber has received two Pianos of very superior Tone and Finish. Five or six musicians have examined them, and pronounced them first rate; several of the oldest and most experienced Cabinet-makers in this place, who have examined the exterior of these Instruments, unhesitatingly declare the workmanship to be far ahead of any they have ever seen in Petersburg. For the quality of these Pianos, I refer to

Charles E. Horn, Esq., New York.
Doctor Thomas Robinson, Petersburg.
Doctor Robt. Emmet Robinson, do.
Wm. M. Robinson, Esq. Richmond
Charles Berg, Esq. professor of Music in this place.

EDWARD P. NASH.

Petersburg Va. Sept. 26, 1836.—48

TO MERCHANTS.

WE have imported by the Ship Hark! Away, Marmora, George Washington, and Hibernia, the heaviest and best assorted Stock of European Goods, ever in our possession. Our assortment of American Goods is very extensive and complete. These Goods we will sell wholesale, we verily believe, as low, and in some instances lower, than similar Goods can be bought in any Northern Market, and on as liberal terms, thereby saving to the Country Merchant, Insurance, Freight, and other incidental expenses.

PAUL, MOLLAN & Co.

Sept. 12, 1836.—48-3t.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscribers will take an Apprentice to the Tailoring business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age would be prefered.

WHITE & FARLEY.

Milton, Sept. 1st, 1836. 46-3t

DR. WILLIAM M. BROOKS, having located in Milton, respectfully offers his professional services to its citizens and the public generally. He may be found at the Milton Hotel when not professionally engaged.

September 2d, 1836 46-tf.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of October next, at the residence of the subscriber, his crop of Tobacco, Corn, Fodder, and Wheat; stock of Cows and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Plantation Tools; one set of Blacksmith's Tools; and one London Still.

JAMES JORDAN.

Person Co., N. C. Aug. 23d, 1836, 45-tds.

HALIFAX, (Va.) RACES.

THE Races over the Halifax, Va. Race Course, will commence on Tuesday the 11th day of October, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY,

A colt race, mile heats, $100 entrance, half forfeit, four subscaibers and closed.

Wm. McCargo enters Katinpa, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Roanoke.

Wm. S. Haynes, enters bay Colt Daniel Star, by Star, dam Peacemaker.

Wm. McDaniel enters grey filly, Ann Eliza, by Eclipse, dam Director.

Robert W. Graves, enters bay colt, Sidney Brown, by Giles Scroggins, dam by Shylock.

SECOND DAY,

Proprietor's purse, $200, two mile heats, entrance, $15.

THIRD DAY,

Jocky Club purse, $400, three mile heats, entrance $20.

FOURTH DAY,

Proprietor's purse $100, entrance $25, to be added to the purse. The Proprietor proposes to have run for, on the 4th day, an elegant Saddle, Bridle and Martingale, by saddle horses, mile heats.

Stables and litter furnished gratis by

M. F. JACKSON *Proprietor.*

Sept. 15, 1836.—48-2w.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Milton Male Academy wish to employ a Teacher to take charge of the Institution, who is competent to prepare young men to enter College. None need apply, unless they produce satisfactory testimonials of their character and qualifications. Applicants are requested to make their propositions in writing to the undersigned as early as practicable.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

Milton, N. Sept. 12, 1836.

NEW FALL GROCERIES.

JUST received a new supply of Fall Groceries, comprising—

Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Old Java and Laguira Coffee,
Tea, Molasses and Candles,
Nails, White Lead, Window Glass and Putty,
Cotton Osnaburgs,
Harness Leather,
Calf and Sheep Skins,
Collins & Co. and Nason's Axes,
Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Winter strained Lamp Oil,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Prime chewing Tobacco,
Clover Seed,
Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale by

GEO. W. JOHNSON. & Co.

Milton, Sept. 3, 1836. 46—

Leasburg Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held at this well known place, to commence on Friday 14th October; and to continue, if circumstances favour, five or six days. From the number and size of the tents and the hospitality of the tenters, all persons from a distance who may wish to attend to be benefitted, may expect to be taken care of on the ground.

JAMES McADEN.

August 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to the west, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 15th of October next, on the premises, the

TRACT OF LAND

on which he now lives, situated one mile east of Milton, on the main road to Halifax C. H. containing about 85 acres, with buildings to accommodate a small Family. The plantation is under a good fence and sufficiently large for three or four hands, with a good orchard, garden, &c Further particulars is deemed unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view it for themselves—

ALSO, at the same time and place, one other tract near to the above named tract, lying on both sides of C. H. Richmond's Mill Creek, containing FIFTY acres; there are two settlements on the premises, consisting of log cabins. The land is of good quality. Terms of sale, one third down, 12 months credit on the remainder, with bond and approved security and a lien on the land if required, to bear interest from the day of sale. Also one good Still will be offered for sale at the same time.

JOHN C. RICHARDS.

September 12th, 1836. 47-3w.

To Rail Road Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bollingbrooke Hotel in Petersburg, Va. on the 8th day of October next, for the Excavation Embankment and Masonry of forty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Plans and Profiles of the work will be exhibited at the place above mentioned for ten days previous to the letting, and all other information will be given on application to the Subscriber or any of the Assistant Engineers on the line.

Recommendations will be expected in all cases of persons not known to the Engineer.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E.

P. S. For the information of persons at a distance, I would state that the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road is a continuation of the Petersburg and of the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Roads, from the Roanoke to Raleigh, in the great line of Northern and Southern travel.

This Road is located on a high and dry ridge of country, which is considered remarkably healthy—and the mildness of the climate, admitting of operations in the open air throughout the winter, makes it peculiarly desirable to those wishing winter jobs

The facility of travelling is so great now, by the Baltimore and Washington and Richmond and Fredericksburg Rails Roads, that the trip from Philadelphia to Petersburg may be performed in forty hours. The trip may be performed in the same time by the Bay on three days in the week.

WANTED,

TWO or three apprentices to learn the Millwright and Machinery business. Boys from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character and industrious habits, will meet with encouragement. Apply

V. M. [illegible]NEY

Yanceyville, N. C, July 4, 1836. 37-tf—

Land for Sale.

AS I find a proper attention to plantations to be incompatible with other duties, I offer for sale the valuable tract of Land situate on Stony Creek, in Caswell county, which I now cultivate.—It adjoins the lands of Thomas Williamson, Esq. Mr. Barton, Mr. Smith and others, and contains 1574 9-10 acres, including the lands which my Father purchased of Nathan Williams & Henry Williams, and which I purchased from John Page. The open land is productive in every species of grain, and there is enough of it in good heart to work 15 or 16 hands to advantage, with the usual shifts. I do not know accurately the quantity in woods, but I think there must be *Nine Hundred Acres to clear*; the greater part of which would produce fine Tobacco & there is a large quantity of moist land unusually good for meadows. There is a well built dwelling house containing 6 rooms; which having been erected within twenty years, would need but slight repairs to make it as good as new; besides necessary out houses. Persons desirous of purchasing, may apply either to myself or George Williamson, Esq. of Caswell, who has the title papers, and is authorized to contract for the sale; and those who wish to examine the land, or to obtain information respecting it, are referred to that gentleman, or Thomas Williamson, Esq. or James Williamson, or Mr. Andrew Davis, who is my overseer on the place. Should the land not be sold previously, it will be exposed to public sale at Caswell Court House, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next; being the second day of the County Court in October ensuing. Possession will be delivered at Christmas, and before, if the present crop can be sooner finished, and the purchaser shall have the privilege of seeding a crop of small grain on the land now in corn, as soon as the latter crop can be gathered. The terms will be one, two, three and four years credit, the purchase money to bear interest from the sale until paid; but the purchaser may have the privilege of stopping the interest by payment of the principal at any time. Bond with approved securities will be required; also, as the credits are long, a deed of trust on the premises. Also, on the same terms at the same place, one other tract of Land situate on the waters of Country Line creek, containing 200 acres, all in woods, adjoining the lands of Mr. Barker D. Williams and others; which is strong, broken land, well suited to the profitable culture of tobacco and grain.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

August 16, 1836. 45-tds.—

JUST RECEIVED

At the N. Carolina Book Store.

ONE in a Thousand, or the days of Henry Quatre
History of Tom Jones, illustrated by Cruikshank.
Japhet in search of a Father, by Capt Maryatt,
Conti the Discarded with other tales,
Mahmoud, a novel,
The Partisan, a tale of the Revolution,
The Self Condemned, Romance,
Paul Ulric, or the adventures of an Enthusiast,
Herbert Windall, a tale of the Revolution,
Humphrey Clinker, illustrated by Cruikshank,
The Gipsey, a tale by the author of Richelieu,
The Club Book, being original tales by James, Picken, Galt, Power, &c. &c.
Stories of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt,
Watkins Tottle and other tales, by Boz,
The works of Mrs. Sherwood, uniform edition, 13 volumes.
Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trollop,
Camperdown, or News from our Neighborhood,
My Aunt Pontypool, a Novel,
The Outlaw, by Mrs. Hall,
The South West, by a Yankee.
Rosamond, with other tales,
The American in England,
The Doctor, &c,
Bunner's England in 1835,
The Parents Assistant,
The Laws of Etiquette,
Public and Private Economy,
The works of H. Moore, complete in 7 vols.,
Colton on the Religious state of the country,
Coleridges Letters, conversations and recollections,
The Book of Flowers, with 24 fine colored plates,
Paulding, on Slavery in the United States,
Memoirs of Hewes with tracits of the Tea Party,
Sketches of Switzerland,
Spain Revisited,
Brecklaridge and Hughes' Discusslon,
Lardner on Steam engine, with plates,
Sketches of a Seaport Town,
Russia and the Russians,
Penny Magnzine, vol. 5th,
Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States, by F. L. Hawkes, D. D.
Man of Business or every man's Law Book, a very valuable work, in 2 vols.

ALSO.—A great many valuable New Works, and a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

N. B.—A good supply of *GARDEN SEEDS*, for the Fall, among them are fine superior Turnip Seed, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale at the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, September 4, 1836. 46-tf.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

THE subscriber at his Allemance Mills in Orange county, N. C. has on hand

Linseed Oil

by the barrel, and also a large quantity of seed, and is able at all times to supply a large portion of country with oil of the first quality, for painting, and will endeavor to deliver it in any town or country place, where one or more barrels are wanted, within the distance of 100 miles. Price $1 25.

MICH. HOLT.

June 26, 1836. 37-3m—

N. B. Letters directed to the subscriber at Holt's Store, Orange County, N. C. will be attended to

NEW COACH MAKER'S SHOP.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caswell and the adjoining counties, that they have lately erected a Coach Maker's Shop at Yanceyville, where they have commenced the business in its various branches. Having good and faithful workmen, they will execute all orders with promptness and despatch Coaches, Barouches, Sulkies, and all other pleasure carriages will be kept on hand for sale, or made to order. Repairing, painting &c. of any kind, will be done at a short notice, and on reasonable terms.

We particularly invite Journeymen in the different branches of our business to give us a call.

WALKER, FELTS & Co.

January 25th, 1836. 14—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out his store in the town of Milton, is anxious to settle up his business.—All those indebted to him will please come forward and settle their accounts either by cash or bond

LEMUEL POTTER.

August 10, 1836. 43—

MEDICINES, BOOKS &C.

LATELY received and for sale at Seabrook's Book & Medicine Store, fresh supplies of

BOOKS, MEDICINES,

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS

and on hand sundry articles of Dry Goods and other Merchandise.

Among the Books are the following:

Bibles, quarto, octavo, paragraph, and polyglott,
Testaments, for schools,
Goode's Better Covenant, a new work,
Walk About Zion, do.
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Milton, N. C. August 1st, 1836. 41—

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Milton Manufacturing Company, this day, *Resolved unanimously*, That an Instalment of Ten Dollars on each share of Stock in said company be paid to A. C. Finley, Treasurer, on or before the 15th of September, 1836.

STEPHEN DODSON,
WARNER M. LEWIS,
WM. M. M'GEHEE,
A. C. FINLEY,
J. WILSON.

Milton, N. C. August 12, 1836. 43-4w—

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER WANTED.

THE Editors of the Spectator wish to employ a Journeyman Printer, who possesses a moral character, and is a good workman, to act as foreman in the office. To such a one, constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

August 8th, 1836.